#### VOL. I.

# Tri-Weekly Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN, J. W. HOLDEN. W. W. HOLDEN & SON, EDITORS OF THE STANDARD, And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United

#### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS-CASH IN ADVANCE. Tri-Weekly paper, 1 year..... \$6 00 6 months.... \$ 50 " 3 " . . . . . 1 00 " 5 copies 1 year . . . 12 00 " 10 " 1 " . . . . 22 00

To those who get up clubs of five or more subscribers one copy, gratis, will be furnished. Subscribers who were cut off from us during the

time, they must renew. A cross × mark on the paper Indicates the expiration of the subscription.

#### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space to constitute a

One square, one insertion, Each subsequent insertion, Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

Court advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the regular rates. Special Notices charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

For advertisements inserted irregularly, 25 per cent higher than usual rates will be charged. superior to the Standard.

Letters must be addressed to W. W. HOLDEN & SON,

# GET YOUR

### JOB PRINTING

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# STANDARD

OFFICE.

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BILL HEADS. CARDS, LABELS,

IN FACT EVERY KIND OF

JOB PRINTING IS EXECUTED

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GOLD AND SILVER BRONZES, A Select Stock of the Best Material for Printing

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The Best Printing, AND THE

CHEAPEST PRINTING

ALL KINDS.

EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

STANDARD OFFICE.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WORK,

LEARN OUR PRICES.

STENHOUSE & MACAULAY, H.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Commission

Purchase and sell Cotton and all other Produce, on order. Business entrusted to us shall command our prompt personal attention.

REFERENCES. - Jordan Womble, Sr., Esq. Raleigh. Dunlop, Moncure & Co., Richmond, Va.

of Produce and other Goods. Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Bacon and Lard.

#### The N. C. Banking Law.

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE BANKS OF THE STATE TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESS. WHEREAS, The financial policy of the Federal Government adopted to maintain the national credit, with the heavy taxes imposed by that Government on the B.nks of the State, makes it absolutely necessary that said Banks should close their business, and renders a further continu mee of their corporate existence idle and useless to the

people of the State,
Section 1. Ite it enacted by the General Assembly
of the State of North-Carotina, and it is hereby
enacted by the authrity of the same, That if the
Stockholders of any of the Banks chartered by the General Assembly of this State shall be unwiking to close the business of their Banks by an assign-ment, and are desirous to appropriate all the estate and effects of such Bank for the benefit of its creditors, and to close its business and surrender their chartered rights and franchises in conformity with the subsequent provisions of this act, such Stockholders may by their bill in equity in the name of such Bank filed in the Court of Equity of the county in which the principal Bank or any of its branches may be located, require the credi-Subscribers who were cut off from us during the war, and whose time of subscription had not ex- demands within such time (not less than twelve pired, will be furnished the paper free on the pired, will be furnished the paper free on the by the Court. The Court shall upon filing such by the Court. restoration of communication, until the time be bill appoint as commissioner a suitable person filled. If they desire the paper longer after that shall be paid for his services such sum as may be allowed by the court. Such commissioner shall give bond with ample security, payable to the State for the faittful discharge of his duties in such sum as shall be approved by the court, which bond shall be filed in court and may be sued on for the use of such persons as the court

may allow. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the commissioner appointed as aforesaid, upon filing the bond required of him, shall forthwith become, and so long as he shall contine such commissioner and no longer, shall be vested with all the estate, effeets and rights of action which such Bank posses-sed, had or held or was vested with, at the time of filing such bill, and which such Bank could at that time have lawfully sold, assigned or trans-ferred, including all debts due to such Bank or to any person for its use and all liens and securities therefor. The court may require such Bank by its Cashier or other proper officer to endorse without recourse, all such bills or notes, draw all such checks or orders for money and execute such No paper in the South has advertising facilities other paper writings as the court shall deem ne cessary or useful to enable the commissioner to demand or recover and receive the estate and effects of such Bank for the benefit of its creditors. The commissioner shall have the like remedy to recover and receive all the estate, debts and effects belonging to such Bank at the time of filing its bill, as such Bank might have had if no proceedings had been had under this act; and should any such Bank have made any sale or transfer of its property or effects, fraudulent as to its creditors but valid as between the parties, in such cases such commissioner shall stand in the place of the creditors, and may recover and receive such pro-perty or effects so transdulently sold or transferred, although such Bank could not have done so. In all suits prosecuted by such Commissioner at law or in Equity the plaintiff shall be styled "The Commissioner," (adding thereto the name of the particular Bank for which he has been appointed the Commissioner,) and if at the time of filing such bill by any Bank any action at law or pro-ceeding or sait in Equity shall be pending in the name of such Bank for the recovery of any estate, debt or demand which might or ought to be vested in such Commissioner as idoresaid, such Commissioner shaft be admitted to prosecute the same in like manner and to like effect; and no suit pend ing at any time for the recovery of any estate, debt or demand in the name of such Commissioner shall be abated by the death or removal of such Commissioner, but a Commissioner to be appointed in such cases (as is hereinafter provided) shall be admitted to prosecute the same in lite manner and to like effect as if the same had been origin-

ally commenced by him.
Sec. 3. B. it further enacted, That the Comsioner aforesaid shall in all things connected with the discharge of his duties as Commissioner, act under the direction and orders of the court; and If any such Commissioner shall refuse or unreasonably delay or neglect to obey any rule, order or decree of the court, it shall be the duty of the court to remove such Commissioner; and upon such removal or upon any vacancy by death or otherwise, the court shall appoint some other person Commissioner, who shall enter into bond in such sum as the court shall direct in like man-ner and for the like uses and purposes as provided in cases of the Commissioner first appointed, and thereupon all the estate, property effects debts and rights of action vested in such Bank after the time of filing its bill, not before lawfully disposed of by any former Commissioner, shall be forthwith vested in such new commissioner as legally and effectually as if he had been the commissioner first appointed; and the court shall have the power to require any former commissioner or representative of any deceased commissioner, to surrender to such new commissioner any such estate, effects, money or evidence of debt which of right should be in the hands or possession of

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all demands f creditors may be preferred and proved before such commissioner, and for all purposes connected with the investigation of the demands of any person claiming to be a creditor as aforesaid, the commissioner shall have power to administer all oaths required in the course of such proceedings. Any supposed ereditor whose claims shall be wholly or in part disallowed by any commissioner, may appeal to the Court, where the same shall be determined according to the course of the Court, or decided at law, as the court may direct; and in all such appeals the case shall be docketed in the name of the creditor against "The Commissioner of --- " (adding the name of the Bank of which he is commissioner,) and shall be tried and determined as like suits between other parties In all cases in which any such commissioner shall be a party, whether plaintiff or defendant, and it shall appear that there has been mutual credit given by the Bank, and any other corporation or any person who is the opposite party, or there are mutual debts between them, whether such debts be due and payable or not, the account between the parties shall be stated, and one debt shall be set off against the other, and the balance of such account only shall be allowed or paid on eitheir side respectively; and the costs in all cases shall be paid by either party as the court shall direct. The commissioner shall from time to time pre-pare statements in writing of all claims allowed by him; showing the character of such claims and the evidence on which their validity is based; and there shall be no application of any funds in the hands of such commissioner to the satisfac-tion in whole or in part of any claim whatever, except under a rule or order of the court there

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the court shall make all proper orders and decrees for the collection of the assets of such Bank, of every nature and description, and for the payment of the costs and expenses incident to the proceedings. The creditors whose claims and demands have been proved and established as aforesaid against the estate and effects of such Bank in the hands of the commissioner, shall be entitled to payment in satisfaction of the same out of the assets in hands of such commissioner, as the court shall order and direct; and all such claims and demands not prosecuted, proved and established according to the provisions of this act within the time allowed by the decree of the court therefor, shall be harred of recovery by any action at law or other proceed-ing in equity; and any suit brought for their recovery otherwise than is herein provided shall on the piea of the commissioner of such Bank be abated, or on his motion be dismissed.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be necessary in any bill filed under this act, to make AALAN MACAULEY, any particular persons or corporations parties by name, but it shall be sufficient if the defendants be denominated creditors of the particular Bank in behalf of which suit may be instituted; and notice of the bill shall be published for the space Merchants, at our Old Stand, Trade Street, Charof thirty days so soon as it may be filed in at least fifteen newspapers, one of which shall be published in the City of Raleigh; one in the city of Charleston, S. C.; one in the city of Richmond, Va.; one in the city of Baltimore, Md.; one in the city of Pailadelphia; one in the city of New York; one in the city of Augusta, Ga.; one in the city of

Montgomery, Ala; one in the city of N. Orleans; and one in the city of Nashville, Tenn. Moncure & Co., Kiemmond, Va.

Kent, Paine & Co.,
Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va.

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JORDAN WOMBLE,

Grocer and Commission Merchant, for all kinds of Produce and other Goods.

Special attention given to the sale of Flour,

Bacon and Lard.

and one in the city of Nashville, Tenn.

Sec. 7. Beit further enacted. That any one of the Superior Courts of his and equity, shall have power at his chambers, from time to time, to make any such rules, orders or decrees as may be necessary or required for expediting the settlement of all contioversies between any commissioner appointed under this act, and other parties, for the guidance and instruction of any commissioner in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties. matter connected with the discharge of his duties, Consignments solicited, at Old Stand 4th door
North side Hargett street, Raleigh, N. C.

aug 11—tf 8

Consignments solicited, at Old Stand 4th door
for the removal or appointment of a commission—
cr, or for the speedy execution of any of the
powers by this act conferred on a court of equity.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted. That the filing by or on behalf of any Bank, of a bill in the court of equity, under the provisions of this act, shall, upon the appointment and qualification of a commissioner thereunder, be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to be a surrender by such Bank of all the corporate rights and franchises granted to such Bank; and all laws by virtue of which any such Bank then exists as a corporation are hereby repealed, and such corporation shall be thereupon dissolved, and all the effects and

be thereupon dissolved, and all the effects and consequences following or incident to the dissolution of a corporation at common law shall make the consequences following at common law shall make the consequences following at common law shall make the common law shall make the consequences following at common law shall make the consequences following or incident to the dissolution of a corporation at common law shall make the consequences following or incident to the dissolution of a corporation at common law shall make the consequences following or incident to the dissolution of a corporation at common law shall make the consequences following or incident to the dissolution of a corporation at common law shall make the consequences following or incident to the dissolution of a corporation at common law shall make the consequences following or incident to the dissolution of a corporation at common law shall make the common law shall make th thereby nor shall the rights of any creditor of thereby, nor shall the rights of any creditor of such Bank against such commissioner or against the estate or effects so vested in him, be thereby impaired or in any way affected, and such commissioner shall thereupon be considered as the Clause of guaranty of payment of rent plaintill in the pending proceedings; and, pro-vided, further, that should there be any balance remaining in the hands of any such commissioner after the satisfaction of the claims of such creditors, the commissioner under the direction of the court shall distribute and pay the same to and among those who shall be justly entitled thereto as having been stockholders or members of such corporation at the time of its dissolution as aforesaid, or their legal representatives. Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That all suits on

# other county may be dismissed on motion. Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. [Ratified the 12th day of March, 1866.] The Stamp Act.

ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Acknowledgment of deeds, (in suit or legal proceedings,)

Agreement or Appraisement, for each sheet or piece of paper, on which the same is written,

Assignment or Transfers, of mortgage,

lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of patent right, lank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight, or on demand, Bills of Exchange; Inland drafts or order

payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promisory note what-ever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding \$100. For every additional \$100 or fractional

part thereof. part thereof, dids of Lading vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, Exempt On receipt of goods on any foreign ports, 10 cts. Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not excced \$500, 50 ets. Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1 00

Exceeding one thousand dollars for each five bundred dollars fractional part Of personal property, other than ship or of personal property, other than ship or vessel Bend personal, for payment of money [see mortgage.]—Official, \$1 00 For indemnifying any person for the pay-ment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable there-upon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cts. Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars for every addi-

tional one thousand dollars, or fraction-Bonds, county, city and town bonds, rail roads and other corporation bonds and script, are subject to stamp duty. [See mortgage.] Of any description, other than such as are required in legal pro-

ceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 28 Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 ets. General, Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace,

Commissioner of deeds or Notary

5 ets. Of search of records. That certain papers are on file, That certain papers cannot be found, Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cts. Of birth, marriage and death,

Of qualifications of school teachers,

Of profits of an incorporated company,

for a sum not less than ten dollars and

not exceeding fifty dollars, Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 ets.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereon, part thereot,

If damage or otherwise, and all others
certificates or documents issued by any

port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 Certified Transcript of judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 Check Draft or Order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$10.

any sum of money exceeding \$10, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, Contract [See Agreement Brokers,] 1 Conveyance deed, instrument of writing,

whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the ac-tual value which does not exceed \$500, 50 cts. Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1 00 For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, 5

Entry of any goods, wares or merchandize at any custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, 25 ets Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 ets Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, \$1 00 For the withdrawal of any goods or mer-50 cts. chandize from bonded warehouse, Guager's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gal, gross, Exceeding 500 gallons, Power of Attorney to sell or transfer

stock, or collect dividends thereon, To vote at an election if an incorporated 25 cts. company, To receive or collect rents, To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real

For any other purpose,

Probate of will or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed \$2,000, \$1 00 For every additional \$2,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$2,000, Bonds of executor, administrators, guar-dians and trustees, are each subjected To a stamp duty of \$1 00 Protest upon bill note, check or draft 25 cts. Promisory Note, (See Bills of Exchange,

inland,) Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.

Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any pro-Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyance.

Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional 1,000 dollars, for every additional 1,000 dollars or tractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000, For any goods, etc., not otherwise provi-ded for, stored or deposited in any public

or private warehouse or yard, 2 Writs or Legal Documents, writ or other legal process, by waich any suit is com-menced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 5 Writ or original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is 100 dollars or over,
Upon every confession of judgment or 50 ets. cognovit for 100 dollars or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has

Writ or other process, appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, Warrants of distress, when the amount of

rent claimed does not exceed 100 dol-When the amount exceeds 100 dollars, 50 cts. isurance, Marine, Inland and Fire.— Where the consideration paid for the Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed 10 dollars, 10 cts.

Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding 50 cts.

dollars,
Exceeding 5,000 dollars,
Lease or lease of lands or tenements
where the rents does not exceed 200 per
50 cts. annum, Exceeding 300 dollars, for each addition-

Insurance, Life, when the amount insured

al 200 dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of 300 dollars, Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a incorporated or indorsed, five cents ad-Measurers' Return, if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels,

Exceeding 1.000 bushels, Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding 100 and not exceeding 500 dollars,
Exceeding 500 dollars for every additional 500, or fractional part thereof, in ex50 cts. debts due the Banks contracted with a branch Bank shall be brought in the county where the branch was established, and if brought in any cess of 500, awner's Checks,

Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than 35 dollars, Cesting more than 35, and not exceeding For every additional fifty or fractional part thereof, in excess of 50 dollars, GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and piaying eard stamps, for which a special use has been provided. Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of he duty chargeable on instruments. It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whom it is made, may stamp it before it is used; and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and need without a stamp, it cannot afterwards he effectually stamped. Any

failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it, renders him lia-ble to a penalty of two hundred dollars. Saits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, petition, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scira facias are subject to stamp duty

The jurat of an allidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other office, duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a cer-tificate, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits of legal proceed-

Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promisory The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same duty as that imposed upon the original in-strument; that is to say for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at time of its assignment there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of five cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and

cancelled by one of the parties. In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value the estate on interest conveyed. No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such a case a note or memorandum of the value or de-nomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgement of the instrument which is not stamped.



These instruments are entirely new, both in Principle and Action, from all others—Light Clean and Easy—no pressure on the back—In-ward and Upward Motion—Cures the most obsti-nate cases of Rapture. Pamphlets free. Sold at wholesale and retail.
White's Patent Lever Truss Company,

Sole Proprietors, No. 600 Broadway, New York. April 17, 1866-6m.

PETER AND PEGGY VINSON, (COLORED.) of Halifax County, wish to obtain information of their child, named *Emma*, commonly called "Poss," She formerly belonged to Mr. Chas. Henderson, of Mississippi, and was brought and left by him in Lincolnton, N. C.

She is dark complected, and about fourteen years of age. Any information will be gladly received by her parents at Brinkleyville, Halifax County, N. C., or by Caroline Hays, Exchange Hotel Raleigh. THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

# North-Carolina.

GEO. W. SWEPSON, President; JOS. S. CAN-NON, Vice President; W. B. GULICK, Cashier. OLD AND SILVER COIN, EXCHANGE, United States, State and Railroad securities, bought and sold. Also, uncurrent money. Agent for the sale of Revenue Stamps. 21—1y.

#### J. E. CONDICT & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Condict, Jennings & Co., SADDLERY, HARNESS, LEATHER, Saddlery-Hardware,

de., de., de., Nos. 55 & 57, White St., New York.

JENNINGS, THOMLINSON & CO., april 21—15-6m. Charleston, S. C. IMPROVED WATER POWER! 2 PIECES OF VALUABLE WATER POWER, with land, near Raleigh, for quick sale low, suitable for any kind of manufacturing. A rare chance for good investment. Also, City and Country Real Estate of all kinds for sale. Apply to

L. P. OLDS & CO., Hillsbore' St. Raleigh, may 18-3t. DRY GOODS. ATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co. 330 Broadway, New York, Offer to Southern and Western Jobbers and Re

tailers, at the lowest market prices, FOR CASH, A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, &C.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866.

Speech of Robert P. Dick, Esq., OF GUILFORD COUNTY, Made in the Concention on the 2d day of June,

upon Mr. McDonald's Resolutions declaring the State of the Country, &c. [Reported by C. H. Farrell of the N. Y. Herald,

and revised by Mr. Dick. North-Carolina to full connection with the government of the United States. We will any government formed by a confederation be recreant to duty unless that great purpose of States. is accomplished, or we make every reasonable effort to complete our work. If we adjourn and leave the State in her present be greatly increased. One of the most important political contests ever known in hisstern, stubborn and sullen acquiescence must give way to a spirit of cheerful and heartfelt loyalty. Any course of conduct that weakens the hands of our friends, and strength-

ens our political enemies, is impolitic, unwise, and even dangerous. In entering upon this discussion, I desire to express my opinion upon many questions of great public interest which may be legitimately introduced into this debate. These are times when new and important questions are to be discussed and promptly decided. We have no precedents to guide our action, and we must be influenced by patriotic impulses, and calm and deliberate judgment,-We are the representatives of the people, and we must endeavor fully to comprehend the situation of anairs, and then rise equal to every emergency. We must not follow the promptings of se fish ambition, or be controlled by the passions and prejudices of the past; for vital interests are at stake, and a new destiny is before us. We must show ourselves to be patriots and not mere partizans. We are now arraigned before the bar of public opinion, and we must speak and act wisely, consistently and patriotically if we expect to obtain the confidence and regard of either the government or the peo-Great events have crowded upon us with wonderful rapidity, and we must shrink from no responsibility which they impose.-

I feel fully the difficulties and embarrassments of our present position. The dark

and bloody past is behind us, and it is hard, hard to forget, for it is so full of misfortunes and sad memories. The voices of nature speak to our hearts and wake our deepest us to forget them, if we would have a peaceful and prosperous future. We must all know that there can be no

until the State is completely restored to full once occupied the proud position of equality among her peers. Then she had all the elements of greatness, and her people were free, prosperous and happy. She had a constitu-tion which secured all the great principles of tered. She had a public credit that held

tected, honored and loved, and for four years her history has been full of sorrows and mis-her powers, and she can be properly held in fortunes. Fifty thousand of her best and that condition, until her people, by act and ted objects of sympathy, or they sleep in and then she ought to be restored to all her no longer the forums of speedy justice. Her in his learned and elegant treatise on that Her labor system has been overturned, and her fertile fields no longer yield their abun-sible, restore all of its parts to full vigor.— The private fortunes of her people have been scattered like chaff before the whirlwind, and the bounden duty of the Federal govern-

ed by frequent disasters, and now in humiliation and poverty they have to struggle for I also believe that it is the duty of the gova bare existence. Our situation is certainly gloomy and de-pressing, but our future destiny depends | States must be preserved! The peace, prosmuch upon our own action. What, then, is perity and happiness of this great nation, our duty? We must restore peace at home. and the sacred principles of human liberty We are informed by high authority that a house divided against itself cannot prosper. against the attacks of secession and the We must cease to quarrel with one another, and cultivate kindness of feeling. We must will not be preserved, and its operation will not indulge in crimination and recrimination not be perfect until all the States are refor past differences of opinion. We must stored to the blessings and privileges of the forgive one another if we hope to be forgiven. I want to see our people united on the broad and enduring political principles of devotion to the State and loyalty to the general government. These two feelings are by no means inconsistent, but together, they constitute true American patriotism. I will say appropriate orbits. Without this controlstitute true American patriotism. I will say here to-day, what I would say before the ling influence, they would wander in wild Congress of the United States, or any where | confusion and darkness amidst the limitless else, that I love North-Carolina better than fields of space, and rush on to inevitable any other spot upon which the sun-light of ruin. But Omnipotent Wisdom established heaven has fallen.

we must adapt our constitution and laws to proper powers and influences, and every the emergencies of the times, and then we must faithfully enforce and obey them. The ty. If the Sun were to swallow up the wealth and prosperity of our people can only be restored by labor. We must all go to orbits, the whole system would be deranged, work in carnest. With energy and intelli- and the human mind cannot even conjecture gent industry we must develope our agricul-tural, mechanical and mineral resources.

The wisdom of our agricul-

give a glad and cordial welcome to all those as our friends and benefactors.

waste places of our land will rejoice in beauty | tion of power. and abundance, and although our people may be saddened by many a dark memory they a strict observance of the Constitution, and will be content and prosperous.

brief survey of the field of present political discussion and try to show the true position of North-Carolina, and reply to some of the objections made to her restoration to the benefits and privileges of the Union. She was once a member of the Union and enjoyed to the full extent her constitutional rights. She entered into that compact of States by the free and volentary act of her people, and Mr. PRESIDENT :- This Convention was she had no reserved right to secode therecalled together for the purpose of restoring from at her own will and pleasure. A contrary doctrine would be perfectly suicidal to

The Articles of Confederation had proved by a short experience to be a complete failure in uniting, harmonizing and strengthening strange and anomolous condition, a deeper | the various States that composed that form gloom will settle upon the minds of our of government. The wisdom of our forepeople; and the difficulties and dangers fathers had been enlarged and matured by which now surround and embarrass us, will the experiences of the revolution, and they plainly saw that the new republic could not be permanent, prosperous and powerful tory, is now carried on between Congress without a stong Constitutional bond of and the President, and we cannot be indif- Union. With the eye of political prophesy ferent spectators, as the issue of that contest | they looked down the distant future, they saw decides our destiny for weal or for woe. If the difficulties and dangers that were in the we would aid our friend, the President, our way of the nation's prosperity andgreatness, and they with confidence and hope established the Constitution, to make a perfect Union. Their object was to make a perpetual Union, and no reasonable man can believe that they incorporated in the Constitution the principle of secession, the very seeds

of death. I have always believed that the doctrine of secession was wrong, and any attempt to carry it out was a high political crime. The ight of revolution is inherent in the people in every form of government, but the exercise of that right can only be justified when the people are suffering from intolerable grievances and unwarranted oppression. The recent rebellion was an effort to carry out the doctrine of secession, and was never claimed by our leaders as an attempted revolution, as they well knew that it could not be justified before the world, for the constituion was observed, the laws were faithfully administered, and the Southern people enoyed an excess of happiness, wealth and

A large majority of the people of North-Carolina were opposed both to secession and revolution, as they loved the government of their fathers with an ardor of patriotism which was excelled by no other people. A combination of circumstances which could not be controlled forced North-Carolina into the rebellion. I will not now enumerate these circumstances, as they are matters of public history, but I venture the assertion that there is no State, I care not how loyal it may claim to be, that would have acted differently under the same condition of things. There are stern laws of necessity and fiercest passions-but true wisdom tells which neither States nor individuals can successfully resist. Self-preservation is the first great law that nature teaches to man, and States if true to themselves will obey it.

prosperity and freedom in North-Carolina The storm of rebellion had risen in the surrounding States, and if North-Carolina connection with the government of the Uni- had resisted, she would have been the first ted States. This State was one of the glo- victim of its fury. Civil war would have rious thirteen of revolutionary fame, and she filled the land with conflagration and slaughter, and the devastating armies of both sections would have made her a place of smouldering ruins.

North-Carolina, by her act of rebellion, did not dissolve her connection with the liberty. She had a system of good and wise laws that were speedily and justly administ Lincoln, and it was maintained by his administration during the progress of the rehigh position in all the money markets of bellion. This was the rallying cry that the world. She had a school system that gathered the immense masses of the Northwas rapidly increasing public virtue and in- ern army. The object of the South was to telligence, and in every way she was moving destroy the Union-the object of the North on in the grand march of educational, po- was to maintain it; and the North was suclitical and social progress. But in an evil cessful, and the Union was preserved .hour, controlled by unavoidable circumstan- North-Carolina is still in the Union, but she ces and unwise counsels, she broke loose from | does not occupy the same position as the the government which she had so long pro- loval States, for the rebellion has temporabravest children are now either the mutila- spirit, have shown themselves truly loyal; untimely graves. Her government is almost rights. It is a well-established principle in without vitality and power. Her courts are the law of nations, as laid down by Vattel, munificent school fund has vanished like a subject, that it is the paramount duty of a dream, and her public credit is bankrupt .- government to preserve itself from destrucdant treasures to well regulated industry.- As soon as North-Carolina establishes the the bounden duty of the Federal governtheir energy and enterprise have been crush- ment to accord to them all the rights and privileges of the Constitution and the Union. ernment to crush out every vestige of secesagainst the attacks of secession and the spirit of morbid fanaticism. The Union Constitution, as equality of rights among the several States is the fundamental principle of our system of government. Our form of government may well be compared to the Solar system. In that system, the Sun cona perfect system, and by infallible laws the In reconstructing our State government Sun and planets exert upon each other their The wisdom of our ancestors established a

We have the same great treasure, house of central government among the States to form God, out of which our ancestors dug the a "more perfect Union." They withheld wealth which they transmitted to us, and if from this central government powers which we will labor we too can gather the rich gifts | would enable it to swallow up the States, of prosperity. In society and in legislation but they invested it with powers sufficient we must create inducements to prevent the emigration of our people and invite foreign spheres. Any act which tends to destroy capital, energy and enterprise. We must the just and harmonious equilibrium of the government, is revolutionary and dangerous. who come to help us. We must not treat | The General Government is possessed of them as strangers and aliens, but we must limited and delegated powers, and cannot take them into our houses, and esteem them constitutionally usurp or interfere with the reserved rights of the States. The true States' We have a great work to perform, and it rights doctrine is, a strict construction of ought to call forth the highest qualites of the | the Constitution, and a rigid enforcement of mind and heart. Our noble old State cloth- the delegated powers of the General Governed in the sackcloth of mourning, is prostrate ment. Consolidation is almost as dangerous in the dust of humiliation and poverty, and to liberty as disunion, for it leads to despotwe must restore her to the high position ism, while the other leads to anarchy. The which she deserves to occupy. If we will do advocates of either of those doctrines are our duty as men, as patriots, and as citizens alike unfaithful to their constitutional oblithe great work can and will be accomplishingations. Now that the rebellion is crushed, ed, and a decade will not pass before the there is a strong tendency to the centraliza-

The only safety to our free institutions is thus preserve the proper relations between Mr. President, I now propose to take a the General Government and the several there is also mourning in thousands of

States. When this principle is fully recognized and acted upon, the Union will be complete. When this great work is done, the world will look with wonder and admiration upon the magnificent spectacle, and the lovers of liberty will every where rejoice at the triumphant success of the "Great Republic." And cannot the patriotic citizen hope that time will bring forgetfulness of past bitterness; and that mutual forbearance, kindness, and forgiveness, and the sweet influences of our holy Christianity will

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make us again a happy and united people? Mr. President, the members of this Convention are actors in this great work of reconciliation, and we will have to answer to our people and posterity for our action. We have a difficult task to accomplish, but I sincerely believe that if we will be actuated by a proper spirit we can overcome every ob-

God has not forgotten to be gracious to our people in this time of gloom and disaster. He has placed at the head of our government a man just suited to the occasion. I sincerely believe that Andrew Johnson is an instrument in the hands of God to restore peace and harmony to this divided and distracted country. He is a representative man of true American republicanism. By force of intellect and public virtue he has risen from the humblest walks of private life to the highest position on earth. He now stands forth as the greatest and most patriotic of statesmen, and he is destined to win the proud title of "Restorer of the Republic." He thoroughly understands the nature of our government, for during his whole life it has been the subject of his constant study and the object of his ceaseless love. In his action towards the South he has been just and generous. While we were in rebellion he was our uncompromising foe, but now that the government has triumphed in the conflict, he is our magnanimous friend. After long and anxious deliberation he devised a plan of restoration which he has submitted to the American people, and upon their decision hangs the destiny of free institutions

upon this continent. The first principle which the President asserts is, that the Southern States did not by their attempted secession dissolve their connection with the Union. He also asserts that they are entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the Union as soon as they are restored to the healthful condition of true loyalty. The only question which ought now to be determined is, have the rebel States shown this true loyalty? The President was generous enough to indicate to the States what he regarded as proper tests of

First, the States must declare their ordinance of secession null and void, and thereby deny their right to secede from the Union. This has been done by the Southern States; but whether it was done under the force of a stern necessity, or in a spirit of true loyalty is still a doubtful and undecided qu We talk right, but our actions will speak louder than words. The American people are determined that this heresy of secession shall be given up forever. It has been a disturbing element almost from the very foundation of the government, and it has produced the bloodiest rebellion in the history of man. The dead Confederacy must be buried beyond the hope of resurrection, and we must cease to mourn over its grave. Without regret I consign it to its merited doom, and turn with cheerful and loyal heart to the government of our fathers.

Mr. President, the political platform upon which the whole Southern people should stand is, present loyalty-honest and sincere. This is the only common ground upon which we can all meet and harmonize conflicting opinions, and it is the only position which we can take with truth and a proper self-respect. It is useless to tell the North that a majority of our people were at all times loyal to the Union, for the striking facts of history will contradict such an assertion. Our people were loval and devoted to the Union until the war began and assumed a sectional character, and then sixty thousand of our best and bravest men voluntarily rushed to arms, and for four years in the midst of privations, difficulties and dangers, fought with a chivalric and stubborn valor which has never been excelled either in ancient or modern times. A large majority of these, men, up to the very outburst of the rebellion would have bravely died beneath the old flag for the preservation of the Union. But the terrific storm of sectional strife for a time swept everything before it, and there was scarcely any organized opposition to the

madness of rebellion.

Mr. President, I feel that I can with pro-priety allude to a distinguished man who was a type of conservatism at the commence-ment of the rebellion. I refer to the Hon. George E. Badger, and I have chosen him as an illustration because he is now gone, and "honor's voice cannot now provoke the silent dust, or sooth the dull cold ear of death." He fought his last battle for the Union in February, 1861, and gained a glorious tri-umph. During a long life the Union was the shrine of his political devotion, to which he had carried as offerings the warmest affections of his noble heart and the richest gifts of his splendid intellect. When he saw, as he believed, that hallowed shrine in ruins, he turned from it with a sad heart and join ed his fortunes with his own people who had so long honored and loved him. He struggled bravely to maintain the principles of civil liberty in the government of his adoption, but his hopes were gone, and soon the "silver cord was loosened and the golden bowl was broken" at the fountain of his life. I wish he was here to-day in his vigor and maturity, for he would be to us a guiding light in our thick darkness. The splendid orb which shone so brightly in the noontide of our country's glary went down amidst clouds and storms, but it has risen in a fairer land, and it will shine in an endless

Mr. President, there were a great number of our citizens who, before the close of the rebellion, earnestly desired peace and restoration to the Union; but our rulers were deaf to all remonstrance, and with a blind infatuation urged on the hopeless and deadly struggle to the humiliation and ruin of subjugation. I can forgive these architects of ruin, but I can never trust them in reconstructing the political fabrics which they have overthrown. Many of those men who were prominent in the rebellion, and preferred subjugation to peace with the Union, are now manifesting a strong desire to maintain their former political power, and unfortunately for the reconciliation of the country they are too often sustained by the people.-These men with apparent willingness gave up their negroes and money, but they regard it as a terrible hardship to yield political power, and this they call "eating dirt." We must remember that the Northern people have like passions with ourselves, which are excited by similar causes. We have lost our property and many whom we loved in the rebellion, and this remembrance is calculated to fill our hearts with bitterness; and